

# V.I.P. VERY IMPORTANT PAPER

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## Brezhnev and Pompidou move closer together

Passports have been one of the most lasting inventions of Tsarist Russia. President Pompidou was surely barking up the wrong tree to note, after his talks with General Secretary Brezhnev in Minsk, that it was high time to aim at a Europe without passports.

This one comment by M. Pompidou demonstrates more convincingly than any number of disclosures and suppositions about the course of the Franco-Soviet talks that the two halves of Europe are still poles apart.

The French leader was prudent enough to follow up this ballon d'essai with the remark that he himself would probably not live to see the abolition of passports in Europe.

Mr Brezhnev's views on the abolition of passports are not recorded, yet it is still worthwhile noting that the Minsk summit induced at least one of the two statesmen to give vent to ideas for the more distant future.

Younger men than M. Pompidou will have a long time to wait before travel documents are abolished within Europe but the Minsk summit might at least herald the beginnings of a Europe of compromises.

No one in the West can currently surmise with any hope of accuracy what shape the Kremlin would like Europe to take in the wake of detente. The

Soviet model, has never been hidebound by ideological barriers. Formulated by de Gaulle but in existence long before the Gaullist era, France's Europe acknowledges only one kind of frontier, the frontiers of *patries*, of nation-states. The strength of the French concept is the volume of the response with which it meets in Eastern Europe.

No matter how distant a prospect M. Pompidou may consider the abolition of passports to be, France has not the slightest intention of abandoning national sovereignty in Europe as a whole until such time as a completely new balance of power, interests and ties has evolved on the entire Eurasian land-mass, including relations between Europe and the United States.

Then and then only would France consider that detente had been achieved in Europe and there is no reason not to believe that the Soviet Union would also welcome developments of this kind. The outcome of the Minsk talks would, indeed, indicate that this is the case.

Brezhnev and Pompidou may have deliberated behind closed doors, but despite irreconcilable views on security and freedom in Europe the beginnings of correlation of views are apparent in the final communiqué.

Both men have made concessions, or so at least it would seem. The world will soon see whether appearances are deceptive.

The Soviet Union, for instance, would appear to accord priority to the withdrawal of foreign troops, — Red



### Slalom win

Christian Neureuther, from Garmisch Partenkirchen, won this year's slalom world cup at Lauberhorn in Switzerland.  
(Photo: dpa)

Army units included — at the Geneva talks on mutual balanced force reduction in Europe.

The spirit of Minsk has also influenced France's stand. The most striking change is that M. Pompidou has gone back slightly on what had previously been outright rejection of the MBFR talks in Geneva.

Following Mr Brezhnev's outline of the Soviet arguments in favour of MBFR talks France is now prepared to review its approach. This does not necessarily mean a change of mind, of course, and M. Pompidou expressly warned against drawing exaggerated conclusions.

France's reluctance to convene a European security conference at the earliest opportunity has certainly been abandoned as a result of the Minsk talks. M. Pompidou would now be prepared to conclude the conference with a meeting of heads of government rather than Foreign Ministers.

The Minsk talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Georges Pompidou may not have been a major step in the direction of detente but their outcome is better than nothing — modest but positive.

Klaus Arnsperger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 January 1973)

## Helsinki security talks resumed

Scant interest has so far been shown in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe by the general public, still less in the preparatory talks in Helsinki resumed after the Christmas recess on January 15. Yet the further progress of the talks merits more attention than the beginnings.

It will soon become apparent whether a return to normal and a relaxation of tension in Europe can merely be stabilised at the current level or the conference will prove capable of a change for the better — in the direction of security and cooperation.

Security and cooperation, incidentally, must not be viewed in terms of cart and horse. If they are to come about they must do so concurrently.

In addition, the course of the Helsinki talks will also determine the extent to which multilateral arrangements appear likely to complement bilateral agreements in all European politics.

Will multilateral negotiations lead to multilateral agreements? For the time

being and no doubt for some time to come all-European politics will in any case be restricted to the development of relations between East and West.

Progress at Helsinki will also indicate the extent to which negotiations are likely to remain a matter for the multilateral organisations on either side: Nato and the Common Market on the one hand, and the Warsaw Pact and Comecon on the other.

The Helsinki talks will also shed light on the attitudes of Eastern and Western Europe towards future integration along lines however vague in the wake of the European conference.

Should the Soviet Union continue to ignore the West's wishes regarding conference organisation and agenda every one of these prospects could prove to have been illusory within a matter of weeks.

This outcome is no longer feared in Western capitals, though. Regardless of developments in Vietnam — unless, that is, something inconceivable happens there

— the two sides are expected to pull their socks up.

East and West have so far failed to agree on whether the Helsinki talks are supposed to produce an agenda. Another moot point is whether Moscow will agree to one of the West's most important requests, the inclusion of improvements in private contacts as an item on the agenda.

A further controversial item on the agenda is that of relations between States. Western participants are not alone in feeling that this item is aimed at the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Guarantees of sovereignty are, of course, important for the West but in practice they would not be much use. They will certainly not preclude, let alone prevent, a recurrence of military intervention in allied countries along the lines of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Experience gained with the other German State, even since the conclusion of initial agreements between Bonn and East Berlin, is sufficient to indicate how unenthusiastic about an extension of frontier traffic, an increase in man-to-man contacts and a greater exchange of news and views the powers that be in communist countries remain.

At the same time one may adduce that Continued on page 2







## ■ RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

## No conflict with Rome, Cardinal Döpfner says at synod

Though they did not cover everything on the agenda, bishops at the third plenary session of the Federal Republic synod in Würzburg were able to return home knowing they had streamlined their future working programme.

The synod produced few concrete results. The only resolution passed was a recommendation that laymen too should be allowed to give sermons during church services.

Cardinal Julius Döpfner spoke to the

## Protestant proportion of population declines

Protestants now only form 49 per cent of the total population of the Federal Republic, according to figures released by the Federal Statistics Bureau. In 1961 they still made up 52 per cent of the population.

The proportion of Catholics has increased from 44.1 to 44.6 per cent. They now total 27.06 million compared to the Protestants' 29.696 million, due in part to the largely Catholic foreign workers.

Membership of the independent Evangelical Churches tripled between 1961 and 1970 and their followers now make up two per cent of the population.

The most spectacular rise has been registered in the number of people belonging to non-Christian religious communities. Membership has increased sixfold to reach 820,000.

(Neue Frankfurter Presse, 8 January 1973)

The strength of the Catholic Church in various areas, and at various times, can be gauged by the number of persons who decide to become priests. One of the most obvious symptoms for the crisis affecting the Church today is the drop in the number of people willing to serve the Church in this way.

The decreasing proportion of clergy in the total population also poses problems for the Church. Priesthood is one of the main pillars of the traditional Catholic Church.

Many controversial topics within the Church can be attributed directly or indirectly to the question of priesthood, though this subject was still treated as subsidiary at the Second Vatican Council.

A flood of literature has appeared on, for instance, celibacy as one of the alleged causes of the priest shortage but no accurate surveys have been published about the actual state of affairs.

The last complete survey of admissions to the priesthood dates from 1971. It was compiled for the episcopal synod which discussed the whole question of the priesthood that year in Rome.

This survey reveals that 777 young men wanted to become priests in the 22 bishoprics in the Federal Republic in 1962. By 1971 this figure had dropped to 372. The figure in the German Democratic Republic fell from 52 to 38. The drop in the Munich-Freising archdiocese was particularly striking. There were 48 new admissions to the priesthood in 1962, still 22 applicants eight years later and only six in 1971.

The total number of ordinations in all dioceses sank from 395 in 1966 to 270 in 1971. The Munich-Freising figures dropped from the 1966 total of 27 to fifteen in 1970 and only eight in 1971.

The number of ordinations in the diocese of Trier dropped from 34 to 10

## DIE WELT

press after the synod was over, stressing that he would have to consult Rome about this recommendation. He claimed that the differences of opinion between bishops in this country and the Vatican authorities had been exaggerated. "There is no conflict with Rome," he stated categorically.

Motions on confirmation, foreign workers and the organisation of ecclesiastical courts were also accepted on their first reading. The resolution on Church orders was also discussed on the final day.

The ecumenical motion, proposing cooperation with non-Catholic Churches, could not be conclusively discussed because of the pressure of time but it will be submitted again at the next plenary session in November 1973.

A Protestant bishop, Hansheirich Harms of Oldenburg, spoke for the first time at this Catholic synod. Bishop Harms also spoke at the ecumenical service held during the synod.

During discussions on the ecumenical motion, Bishop Harms called for the retention of a basic theological section, despite the fact that this is highly disputed. But it should be retained for the sake of clarity, he claimed. Experience has shown that concentrating on practice and ignoring the theological basis only condemns the ecumenical movement to failure.

The motion on foreign workers was

recognised as a valuable contribution as it demands greater help, better care and fairer treatment from both the State and the Church itself.

The debate on streamlining work overran the time allotted it on the agenda but the synod eventually decided to discuss only fifteen subjects at its next session.

Among the subjects omitted is the journalism debate as the synod did not feel qualified to pass judgment in this sector. It will only be during the course of further work that the synod will decide what subjects are to be given thorough treatment at the next plenary session. Cardinal Döpfner said as head of the synod that a cautious optimism was justified.

The synod plans to reduce the number of its verbal appeals. Instead, it will provide practical aid. The most interesting subjects to be discussed are baptism, repentance, confirmation, ecumenical services and communion and "marriage lived in the Christian spirit". Help for the divorced will also feature in discussions.

Special motions will also be submitted on the subjects of religious instruction, services for the young and social issues such as "development and peace", "missionary work" and "the Church and the working classes".

Bernard Nellessen  
(Die Welt, 8 January 1973)

## Priest warning

Karl Immer, head of the Evangelical Church in the Rhineland, has warned clergy not to join the extremist Communist or National Democrat parties.

He told the 21st synod of the Rhine Church in Bonn that commitment to the ideals of these parties were absolutely incompatible with the duties of the clergy.

(Die Welt, 9 January 1973)

## Fewer ordinations reflect crisis in the Catholic Church

between 1966 and 1971 and in the diocese of Passau they dropped from eleven to three over the same period.

The total number of secular priests (not including members of an order, that is) amounted to 16,548 in 1966 (the figures for Munich-Freising are not included). There will be an estimated 15,066 in 1975, including the Munich-Freising archdiocese.

When considering these figures, it must be remembered that, in view of the growth in population, even a constant number of priests would lead to a worsening in the priest-parishioner ratio.

Taking account of the priests leaving active service for reasons of retirement, death or resignation (estimated at over ten per cent in some age groups) and comparing their numbers with the number of new priests, there was already a deficit of 127 in 1966. This increased to 378 by 1970 and it reached an estimated 408 in 1971. It is feared in the Limburg diocese that some eight to ten posts will remain vacant every year as a result.

The number of new candidates to the priesthood dropped by almost a third between 1968 and 1970. A similar trend can be observed in the German Democratic Republic.

But only one third of the candidates eventually become ordained, the remainder pulling out during the course of their study. The reasons for this have not been thoroughly examined.

A survey by lay theologians at Münster University reveals that many candidates to the priesthood object to celibacy and

the restrictions imposed on their personal development, they suffer from the discrepancy between the ideal and the reality of a priest's calling and are conscious of the insecurity of the priesthood.

Dr Seifer, the Hamburg sociologist, told a Catholic Academy congress in Munich that the main causes for the drop in the number of priests were industrialisation, better career prospects (especially where the children of poor families in rural areas are concerned), the reluctance to enter any profession where authority plays a big role and, finally, celibacy.

Representative surveys on the type of young people who enter the priesthood are not available. It is often claimed that people do not become priests for any positive reason but because they do not feel equal to the everyday rat race and relations with the opposite sex and seek protection in a tightly-knit male organisation that guarantees their existence.

But the heads of the priests' seminaries do not agree with this point of view. If the newly admitted candidates to the priesthood are compared with those in the initial post-war period, it is true that there is now a shortage of those with great talent.

It is not a negative selection of young men as far as talent or personality as a whole is concerned, officials point out. Many of them are of strong character. The number of those who might not be equal to future conflicts is no higher than in the past.

The seminary heads claim that many of

## EKD synod calls for more development aid

Resolutions on development aid and the situation in South Africa, Vietnam marked the end of the 14th synod of the Evangelical Church in Bremen on 6 January.

The synod called on the government to increase the money spent on development aid to the generally proposed 0.7 per cent of the gross national product.

In its resolution on the situation in Southern Africa the Evangelical Church warned against the continuation of discrimination towards the black population by stressing the fact that they coloured population.

In its resolution on the situation in Vietnam the synod called on all without women trade unionists hastening responsible to forgo the attempt to point out their colleagues' increased one-sided advantage at the awareness of the problems concerned negotiations by breaking off talks with the discrimination of female labour once again escalating the war.

Now that the final session of the Evangelical synod is over, and eye: The hopes and confidence they placed as its term of office has ended in their male colleagues sometimes enough to forecast that no "back-assumed grotesque forms. For instance, for the Evangelical Church" Maria Weber, deputy head of the DGB, produced this year.

The synod agreed on a final concrete demands at a meeting held to Bremen but there is little prospect of the disastrous underrepresentation being passed before the end of the year. The member Churches have to per committees and instead appealed to the judgment on it by the end of November to allow female workers to have

The fifth synod, which will meet next May in Coburg, will discuss the motion that, in the words of Dr Raiser, is on the whole and in many details the result of compromise.

In this draft the Evangelical Church and the German Democratic Republic, its administrative division of the Church decided to follow the course that will Eastern and Western halves. Facilitated to a deepening of the community. choice of a Church covering the whole of the Federal Republic only or a loose association of Churches in both the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

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their theology students have not entered the priesthood for religious conviction but because of a lack of faith. Students are looking for faith. Students are facing a crisis of faith during their studies and often fail to patch it up before they enter the priesthood.

Many students can only find themselves partially with the Church forms of Church life and official doctrine. A new style of life is demanded to give them a greater sense of uncertainty among their peers.

The discrepancy between the exaggerated idealistic expectations of the concrete Church and the sometimes leads to disappointment. A special Church privileges are demanded.

The seminary heads also observe a sense of uncertainty among their students about the priest's role and how to carry it out in a society that does not expect it. The feeling of loss of faith, career prospects and the loneliness of a celibate life.

Surveys at the Jesuit university in Frankfurt and observations elsewhere reveal that the young men are the least negatively affected by authority and tradition. They accept meditation and liturgy in their studies in the light of their career and future life and the pragmatic view of celibacy. One aspect is their social motivation.

No representative survey of the social background of the candidates to the priesthood. Seifer claims that still being recruited to a large farming and working-class background.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 8 January 1973)

## ■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

## Female workers still have to face discrimination

This country's Trade Union Confederation (DGB) proclaimed 1972 as the Year of the Woman Worker — but men once again stood at the focal point. Women trade union officials adopted

the same old policy from Southern Africa the Evangelical Church warned against the continuation of discrimination towards the black population by stressing the fact that they coloured population.

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Continued from page 4

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Policy Committee established in 1970 will be streamlined for this purpose. A synod conference on the "effects of development aid policy on domestic policy" is planned to achieve greater understanding among parishioners for this sector of the Church's duties.

Claus Höcker  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 January 1973)

## State offers housewives grants for career training

Word has gradually spread that housewives wishing to return to working world will be rewarded for their efforts by the State in the form of a cash grant. The Labour Promotion legislation sometimes leads to disappointment. A special Church privileges are demanded.

The seminary heads also observe a sense of uncertainty among their students about the priest's role and how to carry it out in a society that does not expect it. The feeling of loss of faith, career prospects and the loneliness of a celibate life.

Surveys at the Jesuit university in Frankfurt and observations elsewhere reveal that the young men are the least negatively affected by authority and tradition. They accept meditation and liturgy in their studies in the light of their career and future life and the pragmatic view of celibacy. One aspect is their social motivation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 8 January 1973)

aggression and clan in what, after all, was their year. But these commodities were in short supply. One reason is the general inequality of opportunity in our society which hinders the necessary awareness for logical action.

But it must also be stated in all respect that the blame is shared by those women trade unionists who have worked their way up the ladder within the trade unions and on works councils but all too hastily surrendered to the ideology of "overall responsibility".

The demands they had always made and the causes to which they had committed themselves were sacrificed to a greater and greater extent to the requirements within the concern.

But this male-dominated society has little reason to look on working women condescendingly and complacently. Recent statistics reveal that the ten million working women make up some 35 per cent of the total working population of 28 million.

Many concerns, mainly those in the textiles and service industry sectors, employ female labour almost exclusively and the economic planners' growth forecasts claim that the proportion of women in the economic life of the country will continue to rise.

The source which is to be tapped to a still greater extent in future to achieve this rise is the potential offered by married women, a group that has doubtlessly been subject to the most far-reaching changes in past years.

The proportion of female workers has risen sevenfold since the turn of the century. With the exception of the last few years, this was not so much the result of a normal process of integration as the outcome of two world wars and their economic consequences.

It is only now, in this calm and flourishing economic era, that long-overdue demands have attained at least formal acceptance in the manifestos issued in commemoration of the Year of the Woman Worker.

## State offers housewives grants for career training

courses. These are intended for women who have never learned a profession or do not want to return to their old job.

The courses can be attended during the day time or as evening classes — the labour exchange will pay the grant in either case. If a housewife with two children and a husband on average earnings attends these courses, she will receive 165 Marks net a week. Social insurance contributions are also paid.

The length of the courses vary. It normally takes 28 weeks to learn typewriting or stenography. Other courses offer women the chance of becoming a kindergarten teacher or an attendant at an old folks' home. The same opportunities are open to women workers who wish to learn a job for the second time.

But the courses can also be tailor-made to suit the applicant," a spokesman for the North Rhine-Westphalia Labour Bureau states. For example, a 35-year-old woman dental technician would like to start work again after a break of ten years but is unable to

Fair wages must be given the highest priority as surveys have shown that the overwhelming majority of women go out to work as they need the money.

Skilled women workers suffer the greatest discrimination with wages 28 per cent lower than those of their male colleagues. Trained women workers earn one quarter less and even unskilled male labourers earn more than one Mark more an hour than unskilled women.

Many large concerns have tried to make the situation appear better by introducing more differentials in their wage systems. Officially, no distinctions are made between the sexes. But, probing deeper, you will find that the newly-formed lower wage groups consist almost entirely of women, cementing the two-class system.

Women pay the State ten milliard Marks a year in income tax and many of their demands are concerned logically enough with the social sector, especially with nurseries, crèches, schools and family planning.

Manufacturers strongly resist women's wishes for more opportunities of part-time work — which would solve the main problems of most female workers — as they fear a cut in productivity due to the lower number of hours worked and believe that additional social contributions would represent a serious threat to the economic viability of their firms.

A decisive step towards equality of opportunity will have been taken when young schoolgirls are no longer forced to attend lessons in traditional domestic science but are allowed the same choice as boys. But there still seems to be a long way to go before this is accomplished.

Heiner Müller

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 January 1973)

## Unemployment

Unemployment need not be feared in 1973, the Federal Labour Bureau claims. A spokesman for the agency stated that if forecasts of steady demand leading to lively trade were correct the average monthly unemployment rate would not exceed two hundred thousand.

Demand has increased on a flexible labour market. The number of employed will increase slightly, leading to a drop in the registered number of unemployed, if the Bureau's forecasts prove right.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1973)

find a job off her own bat because of the gap in knowledge this entails.

The local labour exchange can help here by signing a contract with a firm, under which the employer will pay the woman her full salary and have a maximum of fifty per cent refunded by the labour exchange.

The same applies to laboratory assistants and other women who have brought up their children and would now like to resume work. "It applies actually to all professions demanding training or academic education," the spokesman claims.

But the State does not only finance women who have had to interrupt their career as a result of family commitments. Women who want to rise up the ladder will also be given support. A female manual worker can become a master of her trade at the State's expense. Even a woman doctor who wants to attend a course on electronic diagnostics can claim money from the State.

But the Federal Labour Bureau reacts strongly to any overhasty claims on public funds. A number of training centres drastically increased their fees after the law took effect.

As a result of Federal Labour Bureau's administrative council has ruled that grants paid after January 1972 must not exceed a certain limit. Fees have not risen so strongly since.

Hans Peter

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 6 January 1973)

## Metalworkers 8½% pay raise will set a precedent

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

Metalworkers have been granted an eight and a half per cent rise, setting the yardstick for further wage negotiations, including those in the public service sector.

The breakthrough was achieved in North Rhine-Westphalia where a strike threat was averted when the negotiators reached a compromise eight and a half per cent or, as it is to run for thirteen months, exactly 7.9 per cent.

The pay deals for metalworkers in Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony amounted to a eight and a half per cent wage rise over twelve months. Workers here gained more than their colleagues in North Rhine-Westphalia but they were still awarded considerably less than the eleven and twelve per cent they demanded.

In the steel industry particularly, as well as in many other sections of the metal-processing industry, this pay deal appears to promise a better future and should give concerns higher profits than in the current year.

Time will tell whether this eight and a half per cent award is compatible with the aim of stability or not. The steel industry at least plans to increase its list prices as soon as the market situation permits.

But this is only linked to the wage negotiations to a limited extent. As the trade unions are also well aware of the fact, nobody can blame them for not wanting to know anything about a "stability pact".

The eight and a half per cent award more than outweighs the cut in purchasing power in 1972. In terms of real wages, it amounts to a genuine increase of one and a half per cent. But it actually works out higher as overtime will increase and it is largely these earnings that determine the amount of freely-disposable income.

This is another factor that will have to be considered when discussing stability, particularly when the legislature turns to this subject at the end of February to examine whether a tax levy is required to absorb purchasing power and check the price spiral.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 January 1973)

## Ten million pensioners

Some 9.8 million persons — or one inhabitant in six — were living off a pension or some form of public or private assistance in April 1971, according to figures issued by the Federal Statistics Bureau.

In a mini-census conducted among a one-per-cent representative sample of the population 14.1 per cent of males and 18 per cent of females claimed that this was their main source of income.

Of the approximately ten million people in this category in April 1971 a total of 7.2 million or 73.2 per cent drew one pension while 2.6 million or 26.8 per cent drew two or more.

One pensioner in three has to maintain another person, for example a wife or child.

The introduction of the voluntary retirement age and the establishment of a minimum pension from 1 January 1973 onwards means that the number of people living off a pension will probably increase in the near future.

(Handelsblatt, 8 January 1973)



## ■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

## Complete development aid rethink is essential

Mölnar Stadt-Anzeiger

Far more people in this world live in poor conditions than in prosperity. Yet their plight still fails to move far too many of the affluent.

Reports of famine and misery are likely to trouble our consciences in the future far more than we would like. Just what is the situation at present in those countries that the prosperous nations of East and West call the Third World?

Despite all our hopes and expectations and all the aid the rich nations have given the two basic requirements for a tolerable life, sufficient food and a roof over one's head, are certainly not guaranteed to all. In Latin America alone there are 100 million people without a home.

Hundreds of millions of people have no regular job to go to. And for weeks we have been hearing alarming reports of poor harvests again and the threat of famine in India, Afghanistan, Now Guinea, Kenya and other countries of the Third World.

Quite recently it was thought that India had at last achieved independence from requirements of imported grain. But once again we were wrong. Governments are even trying to cover up for the unpleasant truths of the matter.

We in the prosperous nations build up mountains of unwanted unsaleable provisions and scoff so heartily we have to take slimming diets. At the same time, the United Nations points out, about one person in three in the world never eats his fill. Even if food is available people in poor countries are usually too poor themselves to be able to buy it.

As far as the 1971 harvest was concerned the amount produced by world agriculture was not up sufficiently

to match the two-per-cent increase in world population, an increase that amounted to seventy million people.

Governments and international bodies are everlastingly boasting of their proud record in the field of development aid. But experts burst the bubble of their statistics and the illusions and myths they give rise to. The supposed sacrifices of the rich nations are shown up for what they really are.

These experts have shown how much the rich nations are able to exploit the poor countries thanks to their superior economic position and how they cream off most of the benefits, leaving little to the Third World. Their criticism of development aid projects could be summed up as: antiquated methods of giving aid have failed miserably.

Whenever ideas involving real sacrifices on the part of rich nations are voiced there is always a get-out for the top dogs — especially where suggestions for fairer world trade are concerned. The proportion of international trade enjoyed by developing countries has declined steadily.

In 1953 it was 25 per cent. Ten years later it had dropped to twenty per cent, and today it is less than seventeen. While prices for industrial products spiral market prices for raw materials, which make up 85 per cent of exports from the Third World, have stagnated or dropped. In 1970 alone developing countries suffered losses of more than twenty milliard Marks as a result of this trend.

What is the good of giving aid with one hand if we are going to take it away with the other? Professor Sohn from the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, which handles development aid, said: "Every time the Third World loses one per cent of world exports a third of the development aid offered by industrialised nations is negated."

We still prefer to import expensive, highly-subsidised beet sugar from EEC

countries rather than the cheaply produced cane sugar offered by underdeveloped nations.

The rich nations are still not prepared to import the work of craftsmen in wood, leather and steel without a hefty import surcharge if it comes from Third World countries. Developing countries were not given a chance to exhibit at last spring's Interstoff Fair in Frankfurt, even though they had moderately priced textiles for sale.

This attitude will only be swept away when we are prepared to accept Third World countries as equal partners.

Let us consider the massive burdens of debt heaped on developing countries as a result of tough credit conditions in the "naive phase" of the development aid programme. This put the Third World 260 milliard Marks in the red. The day cannot be far off when the whole of development aid contributed by the Western world is gnawed away by the burden of interest and repayment of capital.

If this happens the only way out will be the conversion of loans or writing off bad debts. Otherwise there will be a dangerous explosion and the whole of our credit policies will have to be declared bankrupt.

To a certain extent we can already see part of the necessary rethink on the part of donor countries. For many years it was assumed that economic growth would automatically lead to a fairer distribution of prosperity and greater social equality and justice.

Robert S. McNamara, the President of the World Bank, recently stated unequivocally that this old idea was a fallacy. Brazil is a glowing example — this South American country has received a large amount of aid from the West, but its high level of economic growth has benefitted only a small sector of its population.

Mr McNamara has issued a stern warning of the dangers of this kind of unbalanced economic growth. He has stated that development aid should concentrate on the 1,200 million poorest of the poor. These are the people who have so far been passed by when the helping hand has been proffered by the rich nations. Many of these people have

Continued on page 7

## Experts forecast booming industry and booming prices as cinderellas is not true

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

In the next twelve months there is a "boom with a marked twist" in prices," according to the HWWA (Federal Institute for Economic Research) in its economic report for the year 1972.

The HWWA states that the economic depression is over. Usage of raw materials is beginning to rise. Simultaneous with this there is a noticeable increase in capital investment and a more marked export drive.

Numerous alterations to the price advantage of West Germany on foreign markets, however, are preventing an immense export boom which would have meant an increase in currency stability.

HWWA experts predict a high rate of increase in private consumer goods of between 5.5 per cent, but the increase in net wages is not likely to be high. There are hefty pay rises, but deductions are too. The real increase in private consumption in 1973 will be about 4 per cent, say HWWA.

Everything must be done to ease the excessive demand this year, the state, and say that this will be using the forces of the Stabilisation Act. Cutting priorities is difficult, expensive and slow. The summing up of the year was not made with the intention of adapting themselves to the changing of priorities. Various social sectors in the Federal and employees, HWWA says, with drawing up a pattern of consumer State should make sure that the figures represent little more than

from the report is worthy of note. It is possible to see from the trends of the fifties and sixties that a rate of price increases of 6 per cent have been considered absolute for a few years ago is shown by the British than the West. The development, for sterling depreciation of nine per cent in 1971 and the fact of six to seven per cent was something of a return to 'stability'.

The OECD experts also note that despite all stabilisation measures undertaken in the Federal Republic country will not be able to get that degree of stability which was in the past ten years.

Consumers feel the effects of developments daily as they dig their purses. They have to pay the economic policy failures in their cash.

Still, many of the consumers' public opinion poll research stabilisation would be top priority. The same people are making extravagant wage claims that are bound to skyrocket.

The "bill" for 1972 is a sixty prices for consumer goods. Only one was a year previously. Only one remained stable. Well over fifty more expensive by anything than 32.7 per cent. What will be for 1973?

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 January 1973)

## AGRICULTURE Farmers' image as cinderellas is not true

aments that are heard every year in the "Green Weeks" at the beginning of January have had a damper put on them in good time this year. This is the impression one gets after a closer study of the report by the Five Wise Men when previously unnoticed details come to

The committee of economic experts in agriculture. The legend of the general lagging behind of incomes in agriculture has been scotched by the Five Wise Men, a spokesman for the Consumer Study Group in Bonn said almost unambiguously.

Indeed the disclosures made by the economic experts and based on spot consumer checks carried out by the Federal Statistics Office in 1969 do clear away a whole series of fixed ideas.

The spot checks showed that, three years ago at any rate, monthly net incomes in agricultural households were on average higher than those in all other private households in the Federal Republic.

Thirty-nine per cent of private households in 1969 had to manage on less than 1,000 Marks a month — while only ten per cent of farming families were under the thousand. Only one in six households enjoyed an income of over 2,000 Marks, but in agriculture the figure was one in three. And in comparison with the self-employed farmers did not do too

Of course it is wrong to draw too hasty conclusions from spot checks. These figures involve many problems with the survey was not made with the intention of adapting themselves to the changing of priorities. Various social sectors in the Federal and employees, HWWA says, with drawing up a pattern of consumer State should make sure that the figures represent little more than

But this cannot hide the fact that publication of these figures touched on a basic problem of agricultural policy. Those who would like to sweep these figures under the carpet are not doing agriculture a good deed.

Even taking into account that these figures were largely estimates and that details need to be corrected and that 1969 was a good vintage for agricultural produce one cannot any of the farmers' laments of being left behind in income in good faith.

But we should at least sweep away all hypocrisy with regard to development aid without delay. We must emphasise the problems of developing countries and not gloss them over. There should be no mistaking the dangerous cleft that is opening up as the rich get rich and the poor get poorer.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 January 1973)

Basically this is nothing new, but it is a new datum in the political discussion.

Quite rightly calculating the disparity between agricultural wages and those in other sectors has taken a back seat. For these arguments, which have often been distorted for political purposes do not give an accurate idea of the degree of prosperity in agriculture.

The disparity formula is only capable of answering the question, "what would a worker, earning his living solely from farming, earn if he were in a comparable job in industry?" From year to year, however, this question declines in significance.

It should not be suggested that the development of "pure" agricultural incomes is of no interest. As in every sphere of the economy the various risks and opportunities of the profession should be studied closely. In this respect the agriculture report has a specific role to play.

But rural areas and their population tend to live far less than in the past purely on agricultural production.

The problems of agricultural policy-making are, of course, not eliminated by these positive figures in the experts' report. General statistics do not help agriculture to progress either with respect to the disparity formula or consumer spot checks.

It is very easy for averages to look good, though they often hide extremes of prosperity and poverty.

The really decisive questions in rural areas are: where is it possible for agricultural workers to boost their income from other sources and in what areas is a living from the land the only one possible? What farms have prospects and which give rise to the risk of mistaken investments and loss of capital? Where can new industries be built up in the country so that rural areas can keep pace with developments in industry in general?

None of these questions can be answered by simplistic formulae. Policies must be made, and they can be outlined at the Green Weeks about to be held in Bonn and Berlin.

Jörg Foshag (Die Welt, 2 January 1973)

Continued from page 6

an income of less than 400 Marks a year. There cannot be one panacea for the troubles of the Third World in the near future. At present those in positions of power lack the insight and the will to take the steps required.

But we should at least sweep away all hypocrisy with regard to development aid without delay. We must emphasise the problems of developing countries and not gloss them over. There should be no mistaking the dangerous cleft that is opening up as the rich get rich and the poor get poorer.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 January 1973)

## Thyssen boss drops bombshell on Ruhrkohle

It could hardly be more of a surprise: the Thyssen Group is trying to break away from Ruhrkohle Aktiengesellschaft, the giant combine of Ruhr mining industries. Hans-Günther Sohl, General Director of August Thyssen Foundries, who was a prime mover behind the big link-up five years ago, expressed his wish to pull his company out in letters to Hans Friderichs and Helmut Schmidt, Bonn's Economic Affairs and Finance Ministers, shortly before Christmas.

The recipients must have rubbed their eyes in disbelief at first. But Sohl was not joking. He has, in fact, touched on a taboo, a creation that was considered the height of wisdom on the part of ministers, mining industrialists and miners' unions.

Hans-Günther Sohl is not a fickle man who changes his mind regularly and casts into the fire today what he praised yesterday. The facts of life must have weighed heavily on him to make him send the two shattering letters to Bonn. For he has thereby indirectly admitted that the hopes he placed in the consortium — no matter what the reasons — have been frustrated.

But when Herr Sohl realised that Ruhrkohle AG, for which he bears the chief responsibility, was not going to achieve all he had expected of it and that Bonn would not be able to help greatly because its difficulty in balancing the budget would mean that it would be unable to keep up with all that was promised in the original contract Sohl drew the consequences.

The interests of this country's steel industry in the merger of the Ruhr pits was greater than that of the other mine owners. Foundries in the Ruhr were not willing — and likewise the other mine owners — to merge their pits into Ruhrkohle AG at a favourable price.

They wanted this new consortium to supply them with coking coal for their blast furnaces at the world market price — the so-called competitive price at which their foreign competitors would be supplied. In other words they wanted to benefit from prices that would be the same as if they imported coal and coke — something which the law in this country prevents them from doing.

This "competitive price" is guaranteed in the Ruhrkohle contract, and in particular in the Foundries Contract which is part of it, for a minimum of twenty years (till 1988). Since the consortium began, however, the difference in price that Ruhrkohle requires to cover its costs (the list price) and the competitive price have been equalled out by public subsidies.

There were soon differences of opinion about the size of this price gap and in April 1971 a court of arbitration had to iron them out. But already quibbles have arisen again. The rules drawn up by the court at that time give the present competitive price as sixteen Marks per ton under the list price which Ruhrkohle needs to cover overheads, but despite this the foundries are claiming that their foreign competitors can get foreign coke for ten Marks less than this price.

Thyssen claim that this puts an extra burden on them, cutting their competitiveness by seventy million Marks per annum, and that no public aid is available to cancel out this disadvantage.

Sohl reckons that with costs rising more rapidly than the benefits of rationalisation in Ruhrkohle the gap between Ruhrkohle list prices and the competitive price will increase to about forty Marks per ton over the next five years.

He is probably right to assume that this difference will not be completely wiped off the slate by government subsidies. On the basis of the 24 million tons that West German foundries consume at present the sum involved would have risen to 960 million Marks by 1978.

Indeed it is hard to imagine that in one year — namely 1978 — the Bonn government would be in any position and be prepared to pay almost one milliard Marks as a subsidy so that the West German steel industry could go on consuming 24 million tons of home-produced coking coal in the year.

Thus Herr Sohl sees no alternative but to approach the American coal market and the coal industries in other outside countries where it is cheaper, and this can only be done if Thyssen quits Ruhrkohle. These outside markets would not be needed to any large extent at first. The beginnings would be small and there would be a build-up in a few major stages until the whole of Thyssen's needs were covered.

This is the background to Sohl's suggestion that Thyssen leaves the Ruhrkohle combine. It may take the form of withdrawing Thyssen's participation in the consortium which is partly State guaranteed complete with interest — or even withdrawal of the mining property Thyssen brought into Ruhrkohle when it was formed.

At any rate Thyssen want to enjoy the right to close down any of the mines they take back. Sohl's suggestion is not likely to meet with unqualified approval from the Bonn or Düsseldorf governments, nor from the miners' union in Bochum. But it is, a suggestion that deserves sooner appraisal.

It should not be ignored simply because of the organisational difficulties of extracting Thyssen mines from the consortium. The difficulties arising are certainly not insoluble.

What Herr Sohl has suggested for the Thyssen Group has ramifications that stretch much further. For coking coal is declining in importance in the steel industry. Oil is being used to a far greater extent and coke is mainly only needed for the initial reduction of ores.

Another point is that this coal, being used as part of an industrial process, is not counted as part of our fuel and power supply.

Therefore it would be logical for all former foundry pits to be handed back to the six West German steel concerns, who would then cease to be shareholders in Ruhrkohle. In effect this would split the consortium right down the middle and cut back State involvement in it.

Wilhelm Throm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 January 1973)

Fireworks exploded over Europe at New Year heralding not just 1973 but an era of hopes and illusions. Now they have burnt out. Many a citizen of the Federal Republic will be turning over his lucky Pfennig this year pensively reflecting that it is not worth so much as it was on 1 January 1972. By the end of 1973 its purchasing power will be less still. The coming year will be expensive for the consumer.

The committee of economic experts, the Five Wise Men, has stated unequivocally in its report that the depreciation in the value of the Mark in 1973 will be between six and 6.5 per cent, somewhat higher than the 5.5 per cent increase in prices in 1972.

Even if there were no further price increases in 1973 the hangover from 1972 would lead to a depreciation of 3.5 per cent in the value of the Mark this year (the hangover is the name given to the percentage figure by which the cost of living index at the end of the year exceeds the annual average).

But that is not the end of it. Experts reckon that the latest round of wage negotiations will push up the price of industrial produce still further.

Service industries will be forced to put up their prices, because the higher rate of wage increases in these industries will be in excess of any increase in productivity.

We should ponder the point made by the Five Wise Men that the "trend towards depreciation in the value of the

## Economic stability unlikely in 1973

Mark" is becoming more marked. In the long term the level of prices can only be kept stable if rising prices in one sector are cancelled out by falling prices in another.

Up till now this stabilising role has been played by industrially produced consumer goods which make up a good forty per cent of purchases by the average household — a considerable proportion in fact.

Productivity advances allowed for price cuts which counterbalanced the price increases necessary in less productive sectors such as the service industries. But the stabilising effect of consumer goods industries has been cut back of late by increases in wages and salaries eating away at the benefits of increased productivity rather than these benefits being passed on to the consumer.

According to the experts one exceedingly disturbing factor was that as soon as an industry began to pick up after a period of depression producer prices started to climb, whereas in previous economic cycles the upward climb had led to a period of stable prices, or indeed price cuts.

In the last economic cycle industrial products whose price had risen previously

by an average of 1.5 per cent per annum went up in price by 2.9 per cent.

If — as last year — the lack of price stability is aggravated by an extraordinary rise in food prices as a result of bad harvests an increase in the rate of depreciation of the Mark will be the inevitable outcome.

Prices in the Federal Republic are more and more being affected by inflationary tendencies in other EEC countries. All of Europe enters 1973 in the throes of a wave of price rises, the like of which has never been seen before.

According to the most recent OECD report it is quite on the cards that this year will see a new high in the rate of inflation. And the Federal Republic has lost the position it previously held as an oasis of stability.

The rate of price increases in this country last year — 5.7 per cent — puts West Germany almost on a par with France (5.8 per cent) and Italy (also 5.8 per cent). Belgium's 5.3 per cent is slightly slower, while The Netherlands (7.5 %) are badly stricken by inflation.

Europe's new partner Great Britain is afflicted with a high rate of inflation as well, 6.9 per cent.

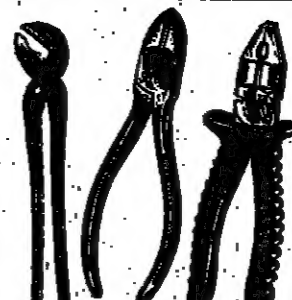
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## ■ TECHNOLOGY

FRG-Canada  
to develop  
icebreaker  
freighters

Städtische Zeitung

The merchant navy is heading towards a breakthrough into polar waters. Eos is the name of the project. Jointly conducted by this country and Canada, it stands for "ice-breaking oil tanker" in the German abbreviation.

AG Weser, the Bremen shipyard, have recently completed the designs of the first large freighters specially developed for regular use in icy Arctic waters.

Units will be costed before the year is out and the Bremen yard will be the first in the world with a scientifically developed bulk cargo freighter for polar waters in its programme.

Vessels have been designed in three size categories, 95,000, 150,000 and 250,000 tons deadweight.

It is not yet certain that the first units manufactured will be oil tankers for Canada's Arctic fields, an undeniably lucrative contract. Canada's latest environmental legislation for the Arctic region places difficulties of its own in the way of tanker shipping.

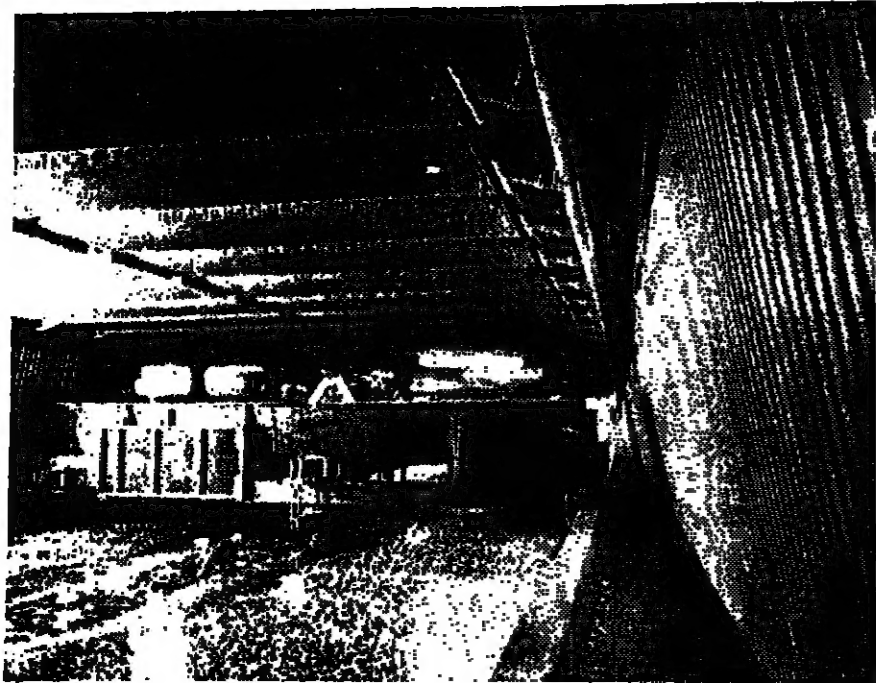
The Bremen design would serve equally well as a bulk cargo freighter for, say, ores and the geological finds in this part of the world make it appear more than likely that large-scale mining will commence in the Canadian Arctic before very long.

Details of the design were disclosed at a press conference held in Hamburg's Shipbuilding Research Institute. The design, journalists were told, necessitated substantial alterations to conventional provisions.

For the hull special steel had to be developed that remained as tough at minus five or minus ten degrees centigrade as, say, at room temperature. The steels to do the job are either low-alloy nickel steels or steels given a special heat treatment.

Tougher materials in general need to be used for vessels of this kind, destined for shipping in the Arctic pack ice. What is more, the entire framework of the hull needs reinforcing with added and rearranged ribs and struts.

With the aid of countless other design features, many of which are based on experience gained in the course of two



A four-centimetre sheet of ice can develop overnight in the pool of the new ice tank at the Hamburg Shipbuilding Research Institute. In this second-largest ice tank in the world the power needed by a model icebreaker to plough through the ice is registered in detail by sensitive instruments and evaluated by computer. The air temperature in the tank is an Arctic minus twenty degrees centigrade. (Photo: Rheinhold & Mahla GmbH)

trips to the oilfields on the northern coast of Alaska by the converted oil tanker *Manhattan*, the first ice-breaking freighters will, the development engineers are convinced, ensure safe shipping even in the Arctic ice.

An Eos expedition has been despatched to test ice conditions in polar waters and any amount of experimental and theoretical work on the properties of ice in this part of the world has been conducted.

It has, for instance, been demonstrated that seawater ice is only twenty per cent as tough as fresh-water ice, the main reason being that brine is crystallised along with the ice and gradually sinks, leaving behind vertical holes or channels.

In order to test the new vessel designed by AG Weser a special ice tank was built at the Shipbuilding Research Institute in Hamburg with the aid of a Research Ministry grant. The tank cost a million Marks and is one of the largest and the most up-to-date of the world's existing seven ice tanks.

Ice is formed in the tank and ship's models can try to plough through it - icebreaking in miniature. The Hamburg tank is only a matter of a few square yards smaller than the US Naval Electronic Laboratory's in San Diego, California.

The tank is thirty metres long, six metres wide and overnight a four-centimetre layer of ice can be formed on the surface of the water in it. The air temperature can be reduced to minus twenty degrees centigrade.

Current trials supervised by engineer

Supersonic tide  
gauge installed  
off Sylt

An extremely accurate super-tide-gauge has been developed at the Kiel research first device of this kind was installed on the seabed off Westerland, the coast of the North Sea Island.

The device is the reverse of a depth-finder, as it were. It sounds surface from the seabed rather than sounding out the seabed from the surface. The intensely bundled high-frequency waves emitted by the oscillator are capable of penetrating to the seabed and returning.

Dr. Fahrentholz, a Kiel physicist, is one of the last independent researchers in the country. He financed research in the development work on this device.

The Kiel inventor tried to construct a similar device many years ago but was interested in it as a water-gauge. Five years ago he developed a tide gauge was developed for work on a jetty off the coast of North Africa. Once the super-sonic gauge is in place, his personality structure.

During construction it charted low tide and swell for compass purposes. It now sounds the alarm when the seas are so heavy that vessels would do better to head out rather than to stay at their berths.

The tidal gauge off Westerland represents a further development of the tidal gauge off Westerland. It consists of an array of instruments, three distances from the coast approach the shifting sands and an accident research conference held in Baden-Baden.

The device located 800 metres in the sea. The examples of adjusted and registers waves six and a half metres in height in water only eight metres deep.

What is, perhaps, more to the point, is that this array of equipment is such accurate information that a research required by the conflict situation and designed to investigate sand and the entire length of the coastline on the one hand and the need to prevent Sea and Baltic coastline on the other.

The new gauge has also proved to be a measuring marine ice device. It is used to measure thickness and drift, for all of the accidents would be bound to occur. Were necessary for the country's North Sea ports until its introduction.

The Kiel device records ice conditions relatively straightforwardly, all kinds in northern waters when represent a hazard.

The basic idea behind the super-sonic tide gauge is surprisingly simple. The oscillator and receiver are fixed on the seabed. The time sound takes to return to the receiver can be calculated into the height of the waves over the seabed.

Signals are cabled to a land-based electronic evaluation unit. They are electronically evaluated on rolls of paper. The expectations even heavy seas are met by the gauge by virtue of the air-water interface on the surface of the water by breaking waves.

The gauge is nonetheless not only accurate, the speed of its sound waves, varying according to the salt content and temperature of the water, indicates relative changes.

An additional device to offset variations on the high seas has been developed in the Kiel laboratory. It is a speed of sound in water is measured at a distance of fifty centimetres.

Information relayed to the land-based computer that makes necessary corrections to the data from the seabed.

This combination ensures precision. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 January 1973)

## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## Psychologist analyses speeding and drunken driving

Nordwest-Zeitung

Motorists forfeit much of their freedom. In cybernetical terms they are controllers in an automatic control system along with the vehicle, the supersonic waves emitted by the oscillator are capable of penetrating to the seabed and returning.

Dr. Fahrentholz, a Kiel physicist, is one of the last independent researchers in the country. He financed research in the development work on this device.

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Information relayed to the land-based computer that makes necessary corrections to the data from the seabed.

This combination ensures precision. (Die Welt, 21 January 1973)

primarily by what Richter calls the cognitive yardstick he will either act in anticipation of what might happen or mainly respond to situations as they occur.

Mistakes occur when information is registered incompletely and cursorily and processed unsatisfactorily and superficially.

The emotional factor of the aesthetic norm combined the desire to get to the destination as quickly as possible while at the same time trying to prevent accidents. Mistakes occur on this plane as a rule because additional motives play a part that lead to risk taking both in the reception and in the processing of information.

If, finally, the motorist's main motive is what Richter terms morality, he will obey the provisions of the Law and the conventions of the highway code. Conscious of having obeyed the rules, though, many motorists completely fail to realise that they may have hampered others or increased the risk of an accident.

Motives from all three sectors may play a part in occasioning the behaviour of motorists who speed in fog and poor visibility.

Unused to thinking ahead they rely on the emotional experience that nothing untoward usually happens. What is more, they feel themselves to be in the right because most other people drive too fast in fog too and they are thus in good company, as it were. The letter of the law is neither here nor there and appeals to common sense will not prove too effective either.

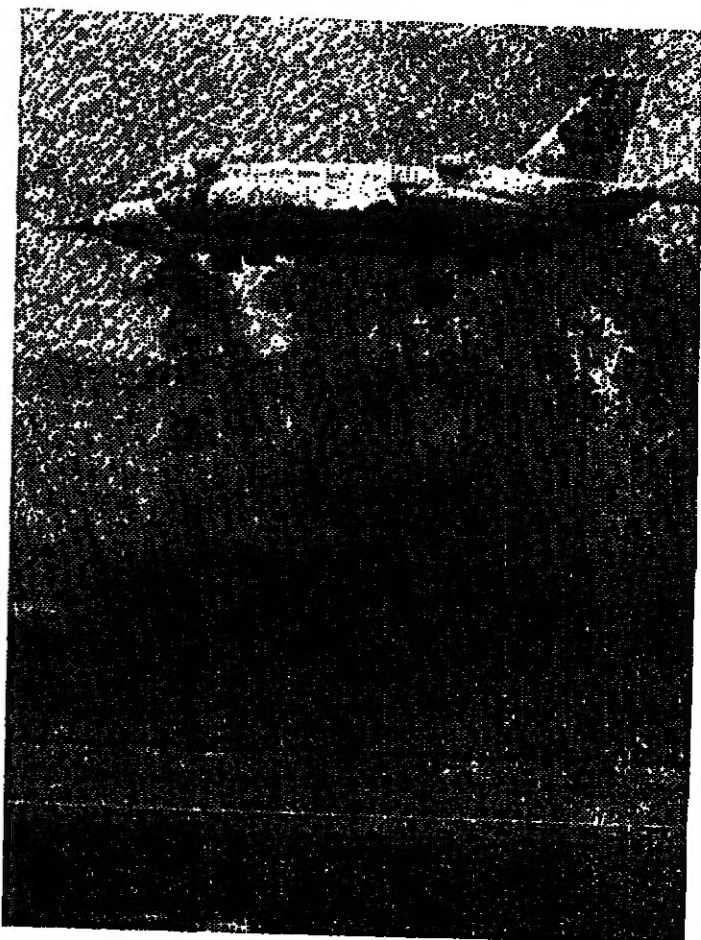
Drivers under the influence of drink are so restricted in their cognitive and rational faculties that emotional and moral assessments gain the upper hand.

Many motorists are convinced that they are in a fit state to drive despite a blood alcohol count of 150 milligrammes. Their error is due to the fact that their ability to think rationally and realise that they are not fit to drive is handicapped by the influence of alcohol.

Even if they were to realise that they are not really in a fit condition to drive this realisation would still have to outweigh considerations of self-esteem in

order to dissuade the drunken drivers from taking to the wheel. The legal deterrent might be sufficient to accomplish this feat but unfortunately society as a whole views drunken driving as a pardonable offence and a fatal injury occasioned by negligence as bad luck. What is more, most drunks are not caught in the act, as it were. Once they have got away with it they feel a sense of achievement that may well further reduce such inhibition as they might retain for the next occasion.

Gottfried Hilscher  
(Nordwest-Zeitung,  
4 January 1973)



VAK 191 B taking off

(Photo: VFW-Fokker)

Aero engineers hope Ehmke will give  
the VAK 191 B project a reprieve

Bremen aero engineers and designers place their hopes in the new Minister of Science and Technology, Horst Ehmke. He is their last hope of subsidies to at least complete flight trials of the VAK 191 B vertical take-off jet now that the Defence Ministry has decided to abandon the project as of the end of 1972.

The project is the last and most advanced of a series that has cost Bonn 1,500 million Marks over the past decade. In the course of countless talks project manager Professor Rolf Riccius and other representatives of VFW-Fokker, the manufacturers, have endeavoured in recent weeks to salvage as much as possible from the venture.

They seemed almost certain of staving off the abandonment of the project for a further three months but this hope was finally and irrevocably nipped in the bud by a high-ranking Defence Ministry

official. More is at stake than the fate of the VAK 191 B. Development of this particular model has long been completed. Three prototypes have been undergoing flight trials for the past year. The Defence Ministry has abandoned the project on the ground that vertical take-off jets are not at present a military requirement.

This will in all probability no longer be the case in the early eighties but by then, project engineers fear, other countries will have caught up on the lead this country has established at considerable cost. Bonn would then probably have to buy the know-how abroad.

A number of Bundestag members would like at least to forestall this consequence. In common with the Bremen authorities, who are worried by the prospect of redundancies at VFW-Fokker, they plan to appeal to the Minister to ensure that the know-how that can be expected to result from the completion of flight trials is not jettisoned along with the rest of the project.

Horst Ehmke himself will be on holiday until mid-January.

Six or seven million Marks would be sufficient to enable the Bremen aircraft manufacturers to bring the programme to some sort of a conclusion. VFW-Fokker would be prepared to foot the remainder of the ten-million-Mark bill in anticipation of the benefit to be derived from the technological off-spin from this costly programme.

Were cooperation with Grumman of the United States for the US Navy to come about the programme of flight trials would, however, need to be extended. VFW-Fokker certainly intend to keep the prototypes at the ready with this eventuality in mind.

The three prototypes have been grounded since 12 December because of poor weather, though 'Trials' of the transition from jet-powered hovering to aerodynamic horizontal flight have been conducted but the VAK has yet to travel at more than 300 knots although it is just capable of breaking the sound barrier.

Klaus Müller  
(Die Welt, 30 December 1972)

World's first  
motor vehicle is  
100 years old

radiators - formed the sidewalls of the gondola. The four-blade propeller was powered directly by a four-cylinder engine. The engine was powered by gas from the balloon.

Paul Haeleln's ingenious invention was soon forgotten, though. Progress was too slow for the directors of the company behind this promising project. Regardless of the objections of the inventor the board had safety valves removed in order to boost pressure in the balloon, which promptly burst at the seams as a result.

Despite Haeleln's advice to progress systematically and step by step with further developments static components were jettisoned in order to increase uplift and the radiators were replaced by smaller, insufficient models.

The resulting airship was lighter in weight but was promptly dashed by the

the story began in summer 1850 when the first aeronaut made his ascent in a flying balloon to mark the ceremonial opening of the new gasworks in Mainz, Germany. The eager crowd of spectators included an apprentice by the name of Paul Haeleln.

The son of one of the first steamship captains on the Rhine, young Paul was deeply interested in everything technological and determined to become an engineer one of these days.

Many years later, one winter's day in Mainz, he had set himself, Paul Haeleln, a Mainz engineer, designed the first motorised vehicle with a combustion engine.

His first motorised vehicle was not a car but a motor-car, however. It was first run by Karl Benz several years later. Haeleln's vehicle was a balloon.

The 52-metre (170-foot) aerodynamically-designed craft was semi-rigid, fed to a computer that made necessary corrections to the data from the seabed.

This combination ensures precision. (Die Welt, 21 January 1973)

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European met  
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Probably before the end of January a decision will be reached on the establishment and location of a European medium-range meteorological centre to forecast weather conditions four to ten days in advance.

Nineteen countries are cooperating on the project, which will be an independent international centre employing 120 and to be constructed within the next five years at a cost of seventy million Marks. Annual running costs are estimated at some two and a half million Marks.

By 1980 the economic benefit derived overall from the centre's forecasts will, however, amount to between 1,300 and 1,600 million Marks, it is claimed.

The centre's most important immediate task will be to develop a programme for computer evaluation of the data sent in by national meteorological centres. This country has suggested that the centre be located in the area of Heidelberg, Darmstadt and Worms.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 January 1973)



## ■ THINGS SEEN

Prince Ludwig's *Jugendstil* treasures exhibited at Darmstadt

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Darmstadt's Hessisches Landesmuseum has for many years concentrated on collecting and researching *Jugendstil* and *art nouveau*. In this respect it is really taking care of an inheritance it received from the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig.

He is probably one of the most recent European noblemen to patronise the arts. In 1900 he was instrumental in establishing a colony of artists on the Mathildenhöhe, and more importantly he commissioned these artists to decorate his living quarters, thus fostering the development and success of a new style of arts and crafts and a new kind of architecture.

The extant examples of his patronage were to have been put on show in Darmstadt in 1967, but it is only now that Museum Curator Dr Bott has been able to fulfil this wish of Prince Ludwig, who has since died.

Many of the items now on exhibition were on view to the public at the Frankfurt *Jugendstil* exhibition in 1955. However, benefiting from almost twenty years of research into *Jugendstil* and exhibitions of examples of it, we can now view the Prince Ludwig collection through more expert and more critical eyes.

Many of these treasures have never been seen in public before or are little known, and such items as the enchanting little vase by Daum Frères which is only a few centimetres high help to throw *Jugendstil* into a new light. Another contribution to this new look at *art nouveau* is made by the thirty items on loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. All are British in origin and they help to round off this view of international *art nouveau*.

The V & A loans show that even in this period when other centres of artistic creation were inclined to indulge in eccentric inventions Britain was, as in other epochs of art, producing generous, but comparatively plain and utilitarian items with an air of comfort about them.

This does not mean that this collection is devoid of prize items. Among them are the beautiful balanced silver dishes by Charles Robert Aschbee with their red enamelled lids, and a blue-grey stoneware vase by Martin & Brothers of a kind that is well-known in this country but rarely seen here.

There is a small figure delightfully painted in enamels on silver by Ernestine

Nills belonging to the precious world of Mackintosh's interior decorating. As far as furnishings are concerned there is the select marquetry work of a wall table and jewellery box by Olbrich and the even more powerfully elegant work of Baillie Scott and Eckmann.

Great emphasis is laid on ceramics at this exhibition. Clément Massier is represented with his outstanding examples of the possibilities offered by lustre décor which has gone out of favour today.

Three ceramic jars of almost exotic fantasy represent the leading *Jugendstil* production centre in Hungary, that of Vilmos Zsolnay.

Hoetger's majolica figure *Der Sieg* and Josef Wackerle's fashionable Nymphenburg lady in her green and white striped dress are two diverse but striking examples of how *Jugendstil* saw a revived interest in ceramic figures. However, the bronze sculptures such as Mucha's female nude on a rock and Larche's bust of a girl seem alien to us today.

Larche is another artist of this period who succeeded when he used sculptures of figures for incorporation into chandeliers. Peter Behrens' table lamp with sculpted figures dating from 1902 tend to remind us in a repulsive manner of the worst exaggerations of form to be found in Ernst Barlach.

It is self evident that there should be a large selection of glasswork. One gets a very comprehensive picture of the scene from Schneekind's style. He was the head of the Grand Duke's glass manufacturing factory in Darmstadt in 1907.

Of the numerous pieces by Gallé on exhibition in Darmstadt a tall vase with an etched wistaria pattern and another decorated with a thorn-apple leaf are outstanding, especially on account of their striking cloud-formation decoration on the reverse side.

Among the selected jewellery there is a brooch by Lalique. As the colours of the amethyst change when it is held in different positions to the light we can make out an intertwined knot of lizards carved into it.

The self-evident luxuriousness of St Petersburg is represented by two delightful cigarette cases by Fabergé.

And the great skill with textiles of this period can be seen not only in the silk-embroidered tapestries for the music

room at the Grand Duke's Residence, designed by Olbrich and including eleven insets with views of buildings of architectural beauty in the city. There is also decorative work by Butterfield to be seen, and another excellent example is provided by Voysey's double-weave. Alongside this exhibition the Landesmuseum is showing about fifty graphic prints from its own collection. One hardly need add that the two works by Beardsley and the Toulouse-Lautrec stand out. Special mention must also be made of Continued on page 11



Schmettau's Kopf mit Hand I

(Photo: ...)

## Schmettau's original art forms at Berlin

Any artist's work is bound to be fascinating when diverse and apparently dissimilar influences coalesce and create a new form of expression. In particularly fortunate and rare cases the contradictions brought together make a convinced and convincing unification of opposites.

Joachim Schmettau, a sculptor who was born in 1937, has managed to achieve this complexity in a most striking manner. His sculptures have their origins in the High School of Tradition, coupled with an unconcerned attitude towards classical motifs.

Die Zigarette in Mund des Ballonmännchens may sound like the title of a new Peter Handke play, but it is in fact the title Schmettau gave to one of his early sculptures, dating from 1965.

The Berlin Pels Leusden Gallery is at present staging a retrospective exhibition of Schmettau's work, including 44 sculptures, 31 drawings and a few etchings.

Numerically not a large exhibition normally, but for an artist like

Schmettau, for whom each new work is its own value and is not just a variation of a form already created, eighty or so works are an achievement.

Thus the exhibition has a significance of a major show. It can become deeply involved in numerous rooms in this exhibition their multitude of Schmettau's work.

One point that quickly becomes that with Schmettau's accuracy the limits to which he has taken elements can be included in the work there are never any misalliances.

With Schmettau's work created as "Woman Standing with Hair" and the "Woman's Bust with Hair" have bronze work with a piny painted head, well as the large standing figure of a woman, which keeps accurate to the never cheap, superficial gags.

The joke comes completely within, emerging from the face of the sculpture. One could not remove the cigarette, the clock, the curls — without robbing work of much of its essence.

Right from the start Schmettau shown his preference for head and neck. He has created a complete set of figures that depend on differently shaped heads and hands are confronted with everyday objects placed in the hair by hand cup brought up to the mouth by

Head and hands are well known the most expressive parts of the body. By concentrating on Schmettau creates an expressive, highly concentrated.

Some of his more recent work shown a new trend, with plastic by the use of other additional

He uses fur trimmings, with other materials, but they are fully integrated but rather too new for us to be able to do it critically as yet.

## ■ DRAMA

## 1972 theatre season was not particularly exciting

Theatres in the German-speaking world provided few headlines in 1972. This may be both regretted and welcomed but it is certainly no indication of an impressive theatrical year.

Last year's scandals have died down. Questions of decision-making, the status of director-generals and the functions of a repertoire no longer roused many feelings as they were mainly discussed behind closed doors instead of in public. But the trend of some theatre people and their teams to provide a programme for their theatres was more strongly pronounced in the last twelve months. This has been the case at Berlin's Schauspielhaus since Peter Stein took over. The theatre has been given a decidedly Marxist left-wing character.

Such an extreme example as this is only possible in the larger cities where audiences can choose between a number of equally important theatres.

But other theatres under new management could also be seen to have a programme. Peter Palitzsch began quite deliberately with a series of plays on the subject of power and repression and provoked large sections of his audience.

Peter Löffler devoted the greatest part of his first season to developing a new view of Ibsen, thus dissociating himself from his experiment in Zürich in 1969.

At the Burgtheater Gerhard Klingenberg broke with tradition in a series of plays for the young. And at the new Staatstheater in Darmstadt Günther Beitz propagated a "critically entertaining popular drama".

Concentration on one particular motive does have its good points. Audiences at least know what to expect. Danger only threatens when these leitmotifs become esoteric motives.

Programmes are however only the backbone of the repertoire. And here nobody will be able to deny that 1972 was one of the leanest years for the theatre in a long time, if not since the Second World War.

The playwrights of the early post-war years who contributed to what are now being called the "golden fifties" have been called up. Sartre, Anouilh, Eliot, Fry, well as the large standing figure of Williams, Genet, Frisch, Dürrenmatt, Hildebrandt and the rest have written a play in years or if they have it has not been a major work.

Even experimental playwrights like Günther Werner Fassbinder, Peter Handke, Wolfgang Bauer have grown tamer or the curls — without robbing work of much of its essence.

The drama periodical *Theater Heute* selected critics to select the most important German-language play premiered in the 1971-72 season. Most were awarded to Peter Weiss' *Holocaust*, a popular though, from the



political and intellectual point of view, a rather simplified study of the poet.

The fact that Weiss' *Holocaust* gained most votes says nothing about the quality of his biased documentary play. It is more an indication of the shortage of any really exciting new plays during the season.

The wave of insecurity that has spread through the theatre in recent years has also frightened off those playwrights who had attracted attention through their fearless commitment.

They have switched to adapting the classics, a fashionable trend these days. This saves the playwright having to invent a story with all the risks this involves but it does offer the attraction of being able to interpret classical plays according to modern modes of thought.

In almost all these Play Shakespeares and Play Beaumarchais the power mechanisms of the feudal system are exposed and the modern-day adaptors try to represent this as typical for the bourgeois, capitalist world.

The best plays in this category were Peter Turrini's *Der tolle Tag* in Darmstadt, an imaginative adaptation of Beaumarchais, Heiner Müller's *Macbeth*, which was produced against the playwright's actual intentions by both Hollmann in Basel and Ledwoch in Karlsruhe, and Edward Bond's philosophical and political *Lear* in Frankfurt. Ionesco's *Macbeth* in Vienna was cynically amusing but remained superficial. Dieter Forts's *Weisse Tuxel* in Basel irritated audiences because of its dull exhibition of horror.

Wolfgang Deichsel's *Misanthropie* in Darmstadt represented an item of popular entertainment and it was also spoken in local dialect. Richard Hey produced his version of Voltaire's *Candide* in Ulm as a malicious though original satire.

Where original plays by contemporary playwrights are concerned, the past twelve months confirmed the neo-realist trend that had already been observed in previous seasons.

The Anglo-Saxons dominated this field with a realism that works subconsciously

with psychological elucidations. Harold Pinter's *Old Times* was produced in Hamburg and recent works by Edward Albee and David Storey were staged in Munich and Vienna.

But the highlight of the German-language premieres was also affected by this trend to a new form of realism. In fact, Rolf Hochhuth's *Hebamme*, produced at many theatres simultaneously, went beyond this to form a new-style popular theatre.

Many critics turned up their noses at the elements of farce in Hochhuth's latest play but the popular social criticism and above all the true-to-life and humorous figure of the midwife in the title role attracted large audiences.

A similar combination of entertainment and social criticism was also found in Peter Rühmkorf's *Lombard gibt den Letzten*, staged in Dortmund, and Jan Herchenröder's *Pappkameraden* produced in Lübeck.

Hartmut Lange's *Trotzki in Coyocan*, staged in Hamburg, also had a realistic basis but possessed more of a history-book character. Like Peter Weiss' play about Trotzky, Lange too tried to propagate the Socialism of Stalin's former rival.

The wave of realism was augmented by the revival of Marieluise Fleisser's socially critical plays, including *Fegfeuer in Ingolstadt*. One of today's most prolific playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz looks upon Marieluise Fleisser as his "spiritual mother".

Five of his plays were given their premiere in 1972: *Stallhof* in Hamburg, *Mühsuche* in Darmstadt, *Globales Interesse* in Munich, *Oberösterreich* in Heidelberg and *Dolomitenstadt Lienz* in Bochnum. They largely fulfilled the playwright's promise to provide a credible new naturalism that would hit home.

But a number of plays produced did not fit into any particular dramatic category as their style was too individual. Thomas Bernhard for example roused tempers with his *Der Ignorant und der Wahnsinnige* in Salzburg — it took the form of a near monologue.

*Sennetuntsch* by Swiss playwright Hansjörg Schneider was a peculiarly demonic drama full of depth psychology. With his *Violation Study* in Graz Helmut Elsendl once again mistook the stage for a behavioural science laboratory. Theodor Döntler, finally invited audiences to take part in a 24-hour term of imprisonment!

But both the literary theatre and the theatre of the experimental have fallen behind. It seems as if the best we can expect in future is a new wave of well-constructed popular drama.

Klaus Colberg  
(Krieger Nachrichten, 4 January 1973)



Hans Mahne as Shylock in Peter Zadek's production of *The Merchant of Venice*  
(Photo: Rowwitha Hecke)

Peter Zadek produces his own *Merchant of Venice*

Sigmund Freud related the casket-choice motif in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* to older myths and the three daughters' test of love in *King Lear*. "Choice here replaces necessity and fate," he wrote. "Man thus overcomes the death which he has recognised in his thought. No stronger triumph of wish fulfillment can be imagined."

This passage sprang to memory when I tried to find the sense behind Peter Zadek's production of *The Merchant of Venice* in Bochum. When still working in Bremen, he had turned *Henry V* into an anti-war revue (as he was later to do in his version of Sean O'Casey's *Silver Tassie*) and in 1967 he and Wilfried Minks took the script of *Measure for Measure* apart and staged his own imaginative version.

But his production of *The Merchant of Venice* appears rather subdued. He seems at first to be presenting total theatre. The Venetian society folk wander around the stage and auditorium greeting each other and joking. Portia and Nerissa also cover these vast distances barefoot and the lighting plays a number of tricks.

But Zadek seems to have lost interest in this line of approach by the time Shylock comes on the scene. Hans Mahne is shrouded in grey for the part, he appears as a gibbering old fool, half driven by the stubbornness of the elderly, and half driven by their childishness.

His foil is the merchant Antonio, played by Günther Lüders as a personification of the silence which does not appear in the text until Portia looks on as her bridegroom is chosen.

He is master of silence and nuance and seems the right man to defend Shakespeare's words against falsifiers. But could it not all be attributed to the wish to remove the play from the aura that surrounds it in this country as a result of its history between the Shylocks played by Fritz Kortner in 1927 and Ernst Deutsch in 1957?

This suspicion grows stronger when Portia's suitors choose the casket. Freud is strictly adhered to and both necessity and fate are ruled out as possible outcomes. Only the victorious Bassanio (Heinrich Giskes) appears as a legitimate claimant.

He pretends to be the Prince of Morocco, his friend Salerio (Karl-Heinz Visgerau) acts the part of the other candidate, Prince of Aragon in the form of Don Quixote. Free will is manipulated by wishful thinking and ego projection, and really does replace necessity here.

Zadek therefore thinks he has the right to do with Shakespeare what he wishes and impose his own ideas on the original text. Ulrich Wildgruber, in the role of Launcelot the servant, does not need to rack his brains about how to switch to the other side as the Jew's star sinks.

He tells stories in Swabian dialect, sums up the world between Martin Luther and Christopher Columbus, Böblingen and America (badly delivered but brilliantly played) while the Jew's daughter escapes in his father's clothing.

All the changes in the script and the persistence with which specific demands of the text are avoided doubtlessly further the aim of self-liberation and Zadek himself comments on this in the programme.

But it is justified to ask whether a private and absolutely legitimate procedure that should be completed before the actual performance is not being confused with the performance itself. The auditorium of a theatre is not yet a psychiatrist's couch — even though audiences may rest in the unloading of mental pallas.

Ulrich Schreiber  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1973)

## Trier hosts German scholars

Between 11 and 15 February Trier will be the venue of the 1973 German Studies Congress which will deal this year with three main topics — socially-related German teaching, new forms of language and literature tuition for advanced secondary school pupils and interconnected teaching and study projects.

Concentrating on the reform of German teaching at schools and colleges and reflecting upon the mutual dependence of teaching, curriculum and research means that the congress will be greatly involved with questions of practice.

(Die Welt, 20 December 1972)

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## ■ EDUCATION

## Lessons by computer introduced in Augsburg

Augsburg's "Gymnasium bei St Anna" now has an "electronic classroom". Computer-supported education is being tested for the first time at a high school in the Federal Republic. Pupils sit at a monitor and communicate with a computer, determining the speed and content of the lessons according to their individual learning capacities. By means of a typewriter-style keyboard they can order texts which will then appear on the monitor screen. Classes of various ages are being given this computer-supported education, mainly in mathematics and science. Courses are integrated into normal lessons.

Pupils at the "Gymnasium bei St Anna" in Augsburg are now able to learn from a computer — the first instance of computer-supported education at a high school in the Federal Republic.

The Central Office for Programmed Education at Bavarian High Schools started the experiment in Augsburg to test the best way of employing teaching systems it has developed. The project is backed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science.

Under this type of education pupils learn directly from the computer. Monitors stand on every desk and pupils are able to communicate with the computer by means of a typewriter-style keyboard.

Pupils can shape their lessons to suit their learning capacities. They ask the

computer for the text they desire and determine the speed at which instruction is to proceed.

Cheating is impossible as the computer sets exercises and control questions to ensure that the pupil really is following and understanding the lessons.

Pupils are also to be encouraged to use the computer as an aid in solving a variety of problems and to work independently with the electronic equipment. Scientific experiments can also be simulated in this way.

Pupils use normal language for speaking to the computer. A specially developed computer language called "Lidia" (an abbreviation of "learning in dialogue") enables this simple form of communication.

So far one classroom at the high school in Augsburg has been equipped with seventeen monitors. Pupils of various ages are given computer-supported education that is integrated into normal lessons. Mathematics and science are the main subjects.

Teachers themselves write the teaching programmes for the computer. They also have a better idea of how their material is coming across in computer-supported education than in normal lessons.

From the regular control questions that every pupil must answer and the independently selected learning rate the teacher knows what parts of the programme have to be modified.

More objective teaching systems can be developed as a result of the information



Augsburg's computer classroom

(Photo: St)

the computer provides the teacher with after analysing its dialogues with pupils. Teachers also have accurate information about a pupil's performance at every stage in operations.

The computer attached to the monitors has been installed in the high school itself. Its size also makes it suitable for carrying out administrative duties at the school, such as compiling timetables, calculating grades and writing reports.

In principle there is no need for every school wanting computer-supported education to possess its own computer. School monitors can also be attached to equipment in a computer centre, even if the distances involved are great.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 30 December 1972)

## More and more adults take part in further education courses

### Kieler Nachrichten

Though their schooldays are far behind them, many adults are once again returning to the classroom — returning willingly. The Federal Statistical Bureau claims that almost two per cent of workers between 20 and 64 are undergoing further courses of study. It is interesting that the people now most likely to flock back to the classroom are those who could not leave school in the past.

Only 24 per cent of graduates had done anything for their education in the past five years but other categories the urge for more education decreases along with educational attainments.

Only eight per cent of people who did not go past elementary school decided to take further courses. They advance themselves professionally: twenty per cent of those who reached the secondary-modern stage, ambitious enough to increase their chances by making an effort to learn.

Foreign languages are the most popular subjects for these people wishing to advance in their job. Political, economic and typewriting courses are not in demand.

English is the leading foreign language in the Federal Republic and it is the most popular subject in further education courses. It is followed by French, and Italian. Portuguese, Japanese and Russian lag further behind.

A language school with branches throughout the world estimates that there are four hundred different languages though most of these are of regional importance.

But the possible confusion with great. As many as 149 of the languages are each spoken by at least one million people. These range from African five million speakers to Zulu one million.

Chinese, including dialects, is the list of the world's most spoken languages with 605 million speakers followed by English (313 million), Russian (206 million), Spanish (100 million), Hindi (also 192 million), in sixth place — German with 90 million. French with some eighty million native speakers is also popular.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 30 December 1972)

## ■ CENTREPIECE

## World celebrates 500th anniversary of Nicolaus Copernicus' birth

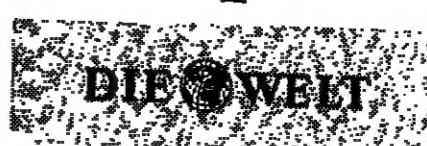
Exhibitions are being staged, books published, educational films made and conferences held — the scientific world and an interested general public is celebrating the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the truly great figures in the history of European civilisation.

Nicolaus Copernicus, born on 19 February 1473, challenged the general belief that the Earth formed the central point of the universe and prompted a revolution in the way Man viewed his position.

UNESCO and the International Council of Scientific Unions have declared 1973 Copernicus Year. On the international level, celebrations will begin with a UNESCO ceremony in Paris on 19 February and end with an international congress in Warsaw and Cracow between 4 and 12 September.

Two thousand scientists will attend the international congress to discuss Copernicus' historical role and his influence on modern astronomy. A number of talks to be given there are already in print under the title *Colloquia Copernicana*. All the events are being coordinated by the International Copernicus Committee headed by Professor Bukowski of Poland.

The name Copernicus will also feature in the Federal Republic this year. This country's Copernicus Committee was founded in 1971 under the presidency of Professor Bernhard Sticker of Hamburg who is also a member of the International Committee.



Among the Copernicus Committee's members are a number of historical and scientific bodies such as the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, the Max Planck Society, three societies specialising in the history of East and West Prussia, the Deutsches Museum of Munich and Nuremberg's Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

The Committee wishes to bring Copernicus to the public's attention. The climax will be the official Copernicus ceremony in Nuremberg on 19 February. It was in this city that his main work *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* appeared in 1543, the year of his death.

This ceremony will be linked with an exhibition and another will follow at Munich in May. Göttingen State Archives will exhibit documents from the Königsberg State Archives at the City's museum from 18 February to 10 March.

A Copernicus memorial publication and a Copernicus picture book will be issued. There will also be a commemorative postage stamp and a medallion. The Copernicus Committee will pay special attention to the schools.

A Copernicus anthology is planned for Latin classes along with a textbook for science classes. Films and slide series are also planned and an essay and drawing competition will also be arranged.

But the Federal Republic's main academic contribution to the Copernicus Year is taking place beyond the sphere of public relations activities. A Latin and German edition of Copernicus' collected works is in preparation and the venture will surely continue long after the memorial year has been forgotten.

The first attempt to publish his collected works was made during the Second World War to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of his death but only two volumes were finally issued and work did not resume after the end of the war. The material that remained was sent to the Copernicus Research Centre in Munich, a body set up by this country's Research Association.

In 1971 a committee was established to prepare the publication of his collected works. An offer by the Dr H.A. Gerstenberg Verlag to publish the series was accepted and Herbert M. Nobis, the head of the Research Centre, was appointed editor.

Ten volumes are planned. They will not only contain previously unknown works Copernicus wrote on astronomy but will also show that he was far more than an astronomer pure and simple. Copernicus was a true child of the Renaissance and did important work in the field of medicine, philology, economics and administration.

Editing is being conducted in close cooperation with the Copernicus Research Centre incorporated in the Polish Academy of Sciences. This is also an



(Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin)

indication that the centuries-long argument about whether Copernicus was a German or a Pole has been accepted as scientifically irrelevant.

According to an international agreement his name will be written in future in the standardised form "Nicolaus Copernicus", the way he wrote it himself — and not "Nikolaus Kopernikus", as the Reich Ministry of the Interior decreed on 28 December 1942, or "Nikolaj Koper-nik" as he is called in Poland.

Copernicus was born in the West Prussian town of Thorn, which was then under Polish rule. His native language was German and he wrote his works in Latin.

He would have abhorred the arguments about his true nationality which arose in the nineteenth century. We would be doing him the greatest justice by celebrating him as the man he was — a great European.

(Die Welt, 3 January 1973)

## Student advisers call for more student advice centres

Student advice centres are no longer content with being on the periphery of university life. They believe that one of their main duties is to spotlight those sectors of the further education system that are posing the main problems.

The North Rhine-Westphalia Student Advisory Committee recently met for the second time at Bielefeld University. Student advisers from twelve universities in the Federal state took part in the discussions.

At the end of the conference the working party claimed that advice and treatment should not be divided into two separate entities. It accused the Education Ministers Conference of wishing to reduce the student advice service to no more than an information service.

Student advisers demand a greater expansion in the network of student

advice centres as well as an integrated system of advice and treatment. In Cologne for instance students have to go on a four-month waiting-list before a more thorough course of treatment can be begun.

The student advice centres could no longer cope if students cast aside their fears of consulting them and sought their advice. The working party claims that ten to fifteen per cent of the student body need treatment and that two or three times as many need advice.

A number of factors can make a

student "ill". They include the accommodation question, the shortage of social amenities and the lack of recreation and contact centres. Student advisers claim that a substantial proportion of residents at student hostels develop a prison-cell mentality.

That is why the working party demands its say in more than the planning of new student advice centres. They want to be consulted on other aspects of university life — including the planning of student hostels.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 December 1972)

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## OUR WORLD

### Weather has no influence on suicide rate, scientists maintain

Suicide is usually listed in most countries as tenth in the cause of deaths list. This statement does not reveal that the number of people who for one reason or another end their lives is far greater than in the normal course of events one would suppose. The largest number of suicides are connected with factors involving old age. People decide to end their lives not only at the difficult climacteric period and when they are really elderly but also during the puberty period and in youth.

People with serious illnesses are also suicide risks. Depressions are frequently the cause of suicides — between a third and a half are included in this category — as well as addicts, alcoholics and people who are suffering from emotional pressures.

Living conditions can also be the cause of a person deciding to end his or her life — isolation and being uprooted from familiar surroundings, arrest, hospitalisation, living in a home or a lack of adequate material things in life.

A suicide rate of 17.6 per thousand is a deplorable figure in a society whose lower and middle income groups are more or less affluent.

Dr R. Rakoczy has examined the question of the weather has some influence on the suicide rate. He explored 1,611 cases of suicide registered by the police in Munich between 1965 and 1970. Cases of attempted suicide were not included because they gave an even blacker picture. Experts believe there is a 1 to 3 to 1 to 10 relationship between suicide and attempted suicide.

Before going into the question of what relationship weather conditions have on suicides let us consider a few general observations that Dr Rakoczy's work has revealed.

Of 1,611 suicides 958 were men, 59.5 per cent, and 653 were women, 40.5 per cent. The proportion of men in the figures is greater than women because with the exception of 1970 Munich's population included more men than women. During the period under investigation that population increased by 12.5 per cent but during the same period the number of suicides increased by 48 per cent.

Most of the suicides committed by both men and women were committed on a Monday. This figure could have appeared so great for Monday because suicides committed on a weekend were not discovered until the Monday. Among male suicides Friday was the other peak day for suicides in the week.

A surprising factor in the suicide figures for men and was that it was not November with its dreary, depressing, foggy weather that was the prime month

for suicides but blazing June. But in December more women committed suicide than in June, whilst in the days leading up to Christmas the lowest number of male suicides were registered. One reason that could be given for the relatively high number of female suicides in December is that they felt as Christmas approached more isolated and uprooted than ever before.

Suicide figures according to seasons showed that fewer men and women committed suicide in summer, most men chose spring and winter and the women autumn.

Examination of the methods employed to commit suicide produced no surprises. Men chose the tough method of either hanging or shooting and most of the women chose an overdose of tablets or jumped to their death from a high building or bridge or the like.

Dr Ungelstetter and Dr Brezowsky of the Federal Republic weather centre in Bad Tölz, worked out the details for examining if weather conditions had any influence on the incidence of suicide.

The methods devised revolved round biologically favourable and biologically unfavourable weather conditions.

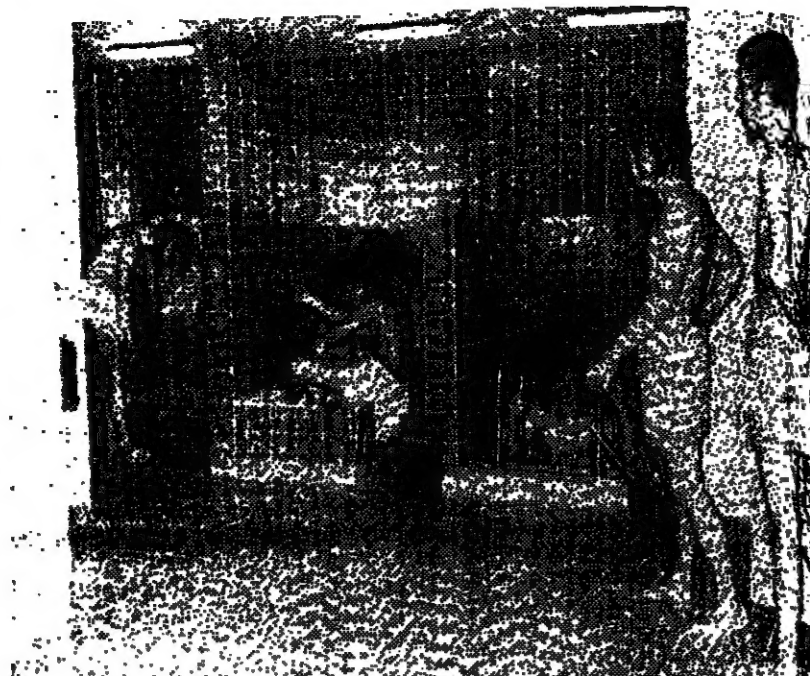
The term biologically favourable implied weather conditions brought about by movements of high pressure, that is good weather. This weather is just suitable for a balanced bodily function.

The unfavourable weather is characterised by conditions introduced by low pressure that disturb the normal bodily functions. Previous surveys have shown that most road accidents, accidents at work and sickness symptoms occurred persistently during the periods of biologically unfavourable weather.

These two main groups were subdivided into six more precise categories of phases of weather which passed through the cycle of weather conditions from high pressure to low pressure with their fronts.

The 1,611 suicides the total of both men and women, examined by Dr Rakoczy were then examined using the methods of weather analysis devised by the men from Bad Tölz. The surprising discovery was that a majority of the suicides occurred during the biologically favourable weather, but the striking factor was that many of the male suicides were committed during periods defined as biologically unfavourable.

It can thus be inferred that the weather



### Health centre for teenagers

A health centre has been opened in Bischofsgrün for young people between the 16 and 19. The centre provides treatment for girls and young men suffering from asthma, bronchitis, circulatory disorders and nervous complaints. (Photo: T. K.)

has no influence on the incidence of suicide. An important factor is the inner and exterior conflicts a person has to endure. The influence of weather as compared to these conflicts is of little significance and is generally unproven anyway.

There is nothing to prove that the Föhn (weather conditions particular to Bavaria in summer) has any direct influence on people who take their own lives. The effects the Föhn has had on health has been generally overestimated by the public at large.

General examinations of suicides indicate that the weather has little influence on the would-be suicide. Research into the cause of suicide shows that there are three clearly definable phases. The first is when a person begins to think along the lines of taking his or her life. The second phase is an evaluation of the constructive and destructive elements of suicide. Almost seventy per cent of suicides then clearly formulate their intention to do away with themselves.

In the third, when it actually comes to committing the act most suicides are calm, cool and collected, concentrating on the matter in hand. They avoid contact with the "outer world" and are certainly oblivious of weather conditions prevailing.

These three phases can have varying lengths of duration.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 December 1972)

### New ways to good health in Stuttgart

that most sickness insurance companies are taking part in the project. Only one has yet to decide for or against the project. Europe's second largest mineral water source, Camstatter, is also taking part in the project.

It is intended to provide medical and scientific examinations and a physician with spa experience will be in attendance.

Approximately 300,000 Marks have been allocated for the Stuttgart cure. Patients taking part in the cure will not only receive specialist treatment but will be expected to take an active part themselves in the efforts made to gain better health. Facilities provided include a gymnasium, a bath for exercises and a room for group therapy.

### Minister proposes dieting campaign

#### Röhrer Stadt-Anzeiger

Every citizen of the Federal Republic consumes within a twelve-month period 200 kilograms of fresh meat, 96 kilograms of fresh fruit and 25.9 kilograms of potatoes, according to figures issued by the Agriculture Ministry in Bonn.

People take in on average 2,999 calories daily the usual calorie intake of workers. Little consideration is given to questions of good health.

Josef Ertl, Agriculture and Minister proposes to introduce a dieting campaign. In cooperative television stations it is proposed to give tips on how to eat properly, with considerations in mind.

According to dieticians each person in this country needs daily 82.5 grams of protein, 140.3 grams of fat, 352.5 grams of carbohydrates.

A healthy body needs, moreover, 65 kilograms of grain products annually, 65 kilograms of vegetables, 63.3 kilograms of sugar and 80.2 kilograms of meat. (Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 January 1973)

But no patient will be left without his own devices. All apparatus is equipped with appropriate measuring devices. A medical-technical assistant will be available for advice working in cooperation with the cure doctors. Current building plans are complete and staff will be increased.

The Stuttgart cure will deal with problems involving chronic diseases. A prospectus will be produced to give information on advantages of the spa waters.

It is hoped to include a treatment against obesity, rheumatism and slipped discs.

The greatest advantage of the cure is that people who for one reason or another, perhaps for professional reasons, are not prepared to leave home surroundings and go to a centre in a strange part of the country. Furthermore patients whilst at the cure will be able to remain at home.

Wolfgang Dietrich  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 January 1973)

## SPORT

### Ice-skating — the most popular TV viewer sport

#### WELT SONNUNG

Goethe inveigled the Duchess of Weimar and Herder's wife onto the ice and in conversation with his show-writer Klopstock ice-skating was a frequent topic.

In those days ice-skating was a status symbol for the upper crust. Nowadays it is a controversial sport that is occasionally the subject of nationwide debate.

Ice-skating has the highest viewer rating of any sport screened on television. Polls have revealed that more than fifty per cent of the viewing public switch on when ice-skating is on TV.

There is ice-skating and ice-skating. Which is better, the art of an Oleg Protopopov, the Spartan display of an Ondrej Nepela or the artistry of Ronny Kauffman?

Opinions differ and the next proof of the pudding will be the European championships, to be held in Cologne in February, in their turn a foretaste of the 1974 world championships, to be held in Munich.

In an age of top-flight competitive sport "faster, higher and further" is a slogan that is gaining increasing currency on the ice-rink, the GDR in particular providing young pioneers.

In 1966 Gaby Seyfert of Chemnitz, who has since retired as the reigning world champion, was the first woman ice-skater to pull off the treble.

Rittberger, while her fellow-Saxon Jan Hofmann has tried his hand at a quadruple Salchow. Were he to pull off this acrobatic feat it would not only be a world premiere but also the equivalent of the 100 metres sprint in 9.8 seconds.

The powers that be view the

forthcoming season with mixed feelings. Some of them see the future in a sceptical light when compared with the past. Kurt Schiffer of Vienna, seven times world champion in the twenties and thirties, is one of the sceptics.

"Soon we will see the salto mortale on ice," he says. "The butterfly represents the first step in this direction. It will then no longer be a matter of artistry, merely of skating. Many people already seem unable to distinguish between an ice-rink and a vaudeville."

Amateurs can, on the other hand, hardly be blamed for thinking in terms of making skating pay. Sooner or later they will end up in ice shows anyway. The borderline between sport and show business has always been as thin as the ice on which they skate.

Statistics show that out of 150 skaters who have represented this country at international events since the war 131 have subsequently earned a living or at least made money out of their skating talent.

Even before the war Sonja Henie of Norway, three-time Olympic gold medalist and ten-time world champion, demonstrated how to make a mint of money out of medals. She died in 1970 a millionaire.

Take, for instance, Richard Button of the United States, who after his Olympic victory in 1952 signed a contract guaranteeing him 600,000 Marks for fifty shows.

This country's top money-spinners are Marika Zahn, née Kilius, and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler, world champions in the sixties. The last time they skated together they earned 12,000 Marks a week each.

Coaching a world champion costs good money too, for that matter. Marika Kilius once hinted that her father Hans, a Frankfurt hairdresser, had invested 100,000 Marks in her career on ice.

She spent sixteen years in training, from four to twenty. Children must be



Angolika and her brother Erich Buck from Ravensburg won this year's skating doubles at Krefeld (Photo: dpa)

prepared for their venture into top-flight skating by seven at the latest, and then the expenditure starts in earnest.

Two pairs of special skates cost 250 Marks each, suitable clothing a further 500 Marks and at least the same amount for a gala costume — and all of this every winter, not to mention the cost of coaching. A twenty-minute lesson on ice costs between ten and 25 Marks.

Well-to-do parents frequently spare no expense to ensure that their offspring make the grade and often overstep the mark. In the United States a father was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for drilling his three-year-old daughter on the ice until she was quite exhausted.

At the 1956 European championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen the British champion Yvonne Sugden begged her parents to be allowed not to start. But they insisted. Afterwards the doctor discovered that both her knee-bones were cracked.

Some parents really go to town with their ambitions. Not long ago there was a Swiss teenager by the name of Dorette. Her father was a well-to-do banker who aspired to fame for the family.

Wolfgang Ulrich  
(Welt am Sonntag, 25 December 1972)

### Advertisers sponsor ski association

skating in this country in a variety of capacities. He has been coach and fixtures secretary to the association but until recently has worked for a flooring firm for a living.

He is now the most powerful man in the skiing association, negotiating contracts with sponsors, arranging details of advertising and ensuring that skiers retain their amateur status.

His efforts have not gone unrewarded. Kreckel now has a new title and is a full-time official of the association as its commercial and industrial manager.

In this capacity he recently paid the Monopolies Commission in West Berlin a visit in order to forestall for the Skiing Association the trouble the Football Association has encountered as a result of its preference for Adidas boots.

"Everything in the garden is lovely as far as we are concerned," Kreckel says. "At the Monopolies Commission I was assured that our system of cooperation with industry is first-rate and exemplary."

The difference between the skiers and the footballers is, to all intents and purposes, that the skiers are under contract to 45 firms whereas the footballers have an agreement with one

advertising activities are specified in detail.

Advertising photos and newspaper ads, for instance, are only allowed on condition that at least five athletes appear on the one picture. Their names must not be mentioned either, unless that is, the association gives its express approval.

Applications must be made to Heinz Kreckel by the skier in question, and firms that would like to join the pool must also apply to him. Their entry fee and annual subscription are also negotiated by Heinz Kreckel.

Whatever else one may say, the venture has certainly been a success. The pool of 45 firms includes not only skiing equipment manufacturers but also Dunlop, Ford, BMW, Schiesser underwear, Hohes C orange juice, footwear manufacturers and last but not least Marbert, the cosmetics firm.

Kreckel is proud of the epithet "Mini-Neckermann", a reference to the Frankfurt mail order magnate and Olympic show-jumper who heads the Sports Aid Foundation.

He claims to have built up his pool of skiing advertisers one by one, with the result that the Skiing Association is several hundred thousand Marks the richer. Kreckel is not prepared to disclose the precise amount. "Otherwise," he says, "the politicians might hit on the idea that the Skiing Association has enough money and end the subsidies we receive from Bonn."

Ulrich Schröder  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 December 1972)

### Bald men

The number of bald men is on the increase and there are indications that baldness is afflicting men at an earlier age than before, according to Professor Hans-Otto Zaun at the university clinic in Lomburg.

The Professor believes that soon all men will be bald. He added that a bald head was a sign of extreme masculinity.

Until now there has been no real treatment for baldness. In the main preparations that claim to cause the hair roots to revive or that hair can be prevented from falling out have been in the main useless.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 December 1972)